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No. 101-100

Regional Information Series

ECR Leaflet No. 101—Del.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

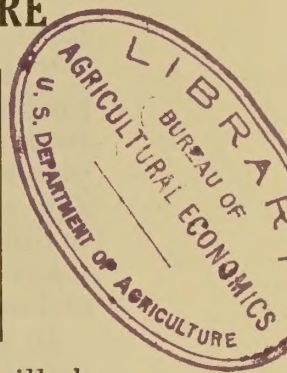
1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - EAST CENTRAL REGION

BETTER-BALANCED FARMING FOR DELAWARE

"As never before, the Nation has awakened to the need of stopping the exploitation of soil resources.

"Conservation of soil is the last line of defense against national suicide. That defense must go on."

—Secretary HENRY A. WALLACE



A BETTER-BALANCED system of farming, which will be more profitable for the farmer and safer for the Nation, is the aim of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Destruction of soil by erosion and loss of fertility through over-cropping have made millions of acres of the Nation's agricultural land unsuitable for farming. Activities which hastened waste of soil were encouraged in the period of pioneering and by abnormal war-time demand. Waste of soil has been so extensive that conservation now has become a national problem. The need is to preserve the productivity of the land upon which the Nation must depend for the bulk of its food and fiber. These are the reasons why the AAA conservation program operates through a system of payments enabling farmers to conserve soil on the individual farms of the country, and why the Federal Government makes funds available for this purpose.

The 1937 program for Delaware is similar in most respects to the 1936 program. Under it, payments will be made to farmers for diverting land from soil-depleting crops and for carrying out approved soil-building practices. Carrying out the program is contingent upon appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized, which is \$500,000,000 for the program for the Nation. Payments are subject to variation up or down by not more than 10 percent, depending upon whether participation in the East Central Region is below or above 85 percent.

As in 1936, the program will be conducted by farmers through community and county committees, and each farmer who takes part in the program will be a member of the county agricultural conservation association.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

Farmers who take part in the 1937 program will work with committeemen and with the county office in planning the operation of their farms in relation to the program. In this way, farmers should

be able to obtain information early in the season as to the maximum acreage for which payment can be received for diversion and the soil-building practices for which payment can be received on the farm.

Farmers who did not take part in the 1936 program should file a work sheet at the county office showing information concerning the various crops grown on their farms, as was done by those who took part in the program last year. Any person who files an application for payment also will file an application with respect to any other farm he owns or operates in the county.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AND CROPS

The acreage of cropland is determined for each farm under the program. This is the acreage of the farm which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land which on January 1, 1937, was devoted to orchards or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

Crops are classified in two groups; namely, soil-depleting crops and soil-conserving crops. A few land uses are classified as "neutral."

In general, cropland devoted to row crops, such as tobacco, corn, potatoes, and truck crops, annual grasses for hay or seed, summer legumes for grain, hay, or forage, or small grain crops, such as wheat, rye, and barley, for grain or hay, is regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which the crop is harvested. Cropland devoted to legumes and perennial grasses is regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops. If legumes or perennial grasses are grown with or following a soil-depleting crop, the acreage will be counted once as soil-depleting, and either all or one-half of this acreage (depending upon the particular soil-conserving crop) also will be counted as soil-conserving.

BASES

Soil-Depleting Bases.—As in 1936, soil-depleting bases are established for each farm participating in the program. Each base will represent the acreage normally used on the farm for the production of the crop(s) for which it is established and will be used for measuring diversion from soil-depleting crops in 1937. For farms which took part in the 1936 program the bases will be about the same as the 1936 bases, with adjustments which may be needed to make them more equitable. The bases for farms which did not participate in the 1936 program will be determined in the same general manner as the bases established under the 1936 program.

Soil-Conserving Bases.—In addition to the soil-depleting bases, a soil-conserving base will be established for each farm under the 1937 program. This base will be the number of acres of soil-conserving crops normally grown on the farm.

PAYMENTS

As in the 1936 program, two classes of payments will be made. Diversion payments will be made for shifting land from soil-depleting crops. This payment will be made on an acreage not greater than the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937. Soil-building payments will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm not later than October 31, 1937.

Diversion Payments.—The rate of payment for diversion will average \$9.00 per acre for the United States, varied among farms in accordance with productivity. The maximum acreage for which payment will be made is 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for the farm. However, no farm can earn a payment for diversion unless soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm.

Soil-Building Payments.—The approved soil-building practices, which are similar to those for which payments were made under the 1936 program, are:

(a) **Seeding approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses.**—Alfalfa (\$2.50 per acre); red clover, mammoth clover, sericea, bluegrass (\$2); Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, annual lespedeza, orchard grass (\$1.50); white clover, bur-clover, red top, timothy (\$1).

(b) **Green manure and cover crops.**—Plowing or disking under soybeans, velvet beans, or cowpeas (\$2 per acre); crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, small grains, Italian ryegrass, Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, sowed corn (\$1). Soybeans, cowpeas, not grazed or pastured nor grain harvested, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Lespedeza, not grazed or pastured, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Soybeans, cowpeas, sweet clover, or a combination of small grains and legumes, clipped or disked and left in commercial orchards (\$1.50).

(c) **Mulching orchards.**—Applying 2 to 5 tons mulching material (\$2 per ton).

(d) **Planting forest trees.**—On cropland (\$7.50 per acre); on noncropland (\$5).

(e) **Improving stands of forest trees.**—Upon prior approval by county committee (\$2.50 per acre).

(f) **Ground limestone.**—On cropland or noncrop pasture, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre, or 500 pounds per acre when drilled with a perennial or biennial legume or grass (\$3 per ton).

(g) **Superphosphate.**—100 to 500 pounds 20 percent superphosphate, or equivalent, per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or in seeding or maintaining biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$15 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$7.50).

(h) **50 percent muriate of potash with superphosphate.**—30 to 250 pounds per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or on biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$20 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$10).

(i) **Control of erosion.**—Terracing, 40 cents per 100 feet of properly constructed terrace.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount which can be earned for carrying out soil-building practices on any farm, as was the case in 1936.

The method of computing the soil-building allowance depends upon whether or not the farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment. Any farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment if soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. Other farms are not eligible to earn a diversion payment.

A farm having a general soil-depleting base not exceeding 20 acres may be classified as not eligible to earn a diversion payment if the operator elects not to make a diversion even though soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. This will make it possible for many small farms to obtain a larger soil-building allowance than they could otherwise obtain.

On farms eligible to earn diversion payments.—The soil-building allowance will include \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage for the farm.

On farms not eligible to earn diversion payments.—The allowance will include \$1 for each acre of cropland.

In addition, the soil-building allowance for all farms, whether eligible to earn a diversion payment or not, also will include:

One dollar for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

One dollar for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936, or \$2 for each acre on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

Twenty-five cents for each acre of good, fenced, noncrop, open pasture, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of the cropland on the farm.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm, regardless of the number of acres in soil-conserving crops, will be \$10, as was the case in 1936. However, for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum soil-building allowance in 1937 will be \$20.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.—A minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops will be required on each farm. This minimum, which is different from the minimum under the 1936 program, will be the soil-conserving base plus the number of acres diverted for payment from the soil-depleting base on the farm in 1937. For each acre by which this requirement is not met there will be deducted \$3 from any payment which otherwise would be made for the farm.

Increases in the Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.—If the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops on the farm exceeds the general soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made for each acre of such excess, at a rate corresponding to the rate of payment for diversion. However, no deduction will be made for an increase above the base (1) if the 1937 acreage does not exceed home consumption needs, or (2) if such acreage is required to replace a shortage of feed on the farm caused by flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions in 1936 or 1937.

Association Expenses.—Expenses of the county agricultural conservation association will be deducted from payments to producers, as was the case under the 1936 program.

Division of Payments.—Diversion payments will be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

The soil-building payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out will be made to the producer who incurs the expense of carrying out such soil-building practice; when two or more producers incur the expense, the payment will be divided among them in the proportion that they share in the soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

[This leaflet is a summary of ECR-Bulletin 101 for Delaware]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

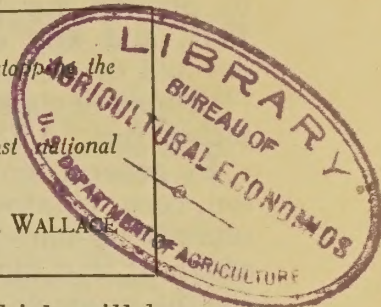
1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - EAST CENTRAL REGION

BETTER-BALANCED FARMING FOR KENTUCKY

"As never before, the Nation has awakened to the need of stopping the exploitation of soil resources.

"Conservation of soil is the last line of defense against national suicide. That defense must go on."

—Secretary HENRY A. WALLACE



A BETTER-BALANCED system of farming, which will be more profitable for the farmer and safer for the Nation, is the aim of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Destruction of soil by erosion and loss of fertility through over-cropping have made millions of acres of the Nation's agricultural land unsuitable for farming. Activities which hastened waste of soil were encouraged in the period of pioneering and by abnormal wartime demand. Waste of soil has been so extensive that conservation now has become a national problem. The need is to preserve the productivity of the land upon which the Nation must depend for the bulk of its food and fiber. These are the reasons why the AAA conservation program operates through a system of payments enabling farmers to conserve soil on the individual farms of the country, and why the Federal Government makes funds available for this purpose.

The 1937 program for Kentucky is similar in most respects to the 1936 program. Under it, payments will be made to farmers for diverting land from soil-depleting crops and for carrying out approved soil-building practices. Carrying out the program is contingent upon appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized, which is \$500,000,000 for the program for the Nation. Payments are subject to variation up or down by not more than 10 percent, depending upon whether participation in the East Central Region is below or above 85 percent.

As in 1936, the program will be conducted by farmers through community and county committees, and each farmer who takes part will be a member of the county agricultural conservation association.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

Farmers who take part in the 1937 program will work with committeemen and with the county office in planning the operation of their farms. In this way, farmers should be able to obtain information early in the season as to the maximum acreage for which payment can be received for diversion and the soil-building practices for which payment can be received on the farm.

Farmers who did not take part in the 1936 program should file a work sheet at the county office showing information concerning the various crops grown on their farms, as was done by those who took part in the program last year. Any person who files an application for payment also will file an application with respect to any other farm he owns or operates in the county.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AND CROPS

The acreage of crop land is determined for each farm under the program. This is the acreage of the farm which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land which on January 1, 1937, was devoted to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

Crops are classified in two groups; namely, soil-depleting and soil-conserving. A few land uses are classified as "neutral."

In general, cropland devoted to row crops, such as tobacco, cotton, corn, potatoes, and truck crops, annual grasses for hay or seed, summer legumes for grain, hay, or forage, or small grain crops, such as wheat, rye, oats, and barley, for grain or hay, is regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which the crop is harvested. Cropland devoted to legumes and perennial grasses is regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops. If legumes or perennial grasses are grown with or following a soil-depleting crop the acreage will be counted once as soil-depleting and either all or one-half of this acreage (depending upon the particular soil-conserving crop) also will be counted as soil-conserving.

BASES

Soil-Depleting Bases.—As in 1936, soil-depleting bases are established for each farm participating in the program. Each base will represent the acreage normally used on the farm for the production of the crop(s) for which it is established and will be used for measuring diversion from soil-depleting crops in 1937. The separate bases for tobacco and cotton, and the general soil-depleting base will be about the same as the 1936 bases, with adjustments which may be needed to make them more equitable. The bases for farms which did not participate in the 1936 program will be determined in the same general manner as the bases established under the 1936 program.

Soil-Conserving Bases.—In addition to the soil-depleting bases, a soil-conserving base will be established for each farm under the 1937 program. This base will be the number of acres of soil-conserving crops normally grown on the farm.

PAYMENTS

As in the 1936 program, two classes of payments will be made. Diversion payments will be made for shifting land from soil-depleting crops. This payment will be made on an acreage not greater than the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937. Soil-building payments will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm not later than October 31, 1937.

Diversion Payments.—The rates of payment for diversion and the maximum percentage of the base for which payment will be made are as follows:

(a) Burley tobacco, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for the farm.

(b) Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, 3½ cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 30 percent of the soil-depleting base acreage for the farm.

(c) Cotton, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farm. (If the base is 5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of the base not exceeding 2 acres).

(d) General soil-depleting crops, an average of \$9 per acre for the United States, varied among farms in accordance with productivity, on an acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for the farm. However, no farm can earn a payment for diversion from crops in the general soil-depleting base unless they normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm.

Soil-Building Payments.—The approved soil-building practices, which are similar to those for the 1936 program, are:

(a) **Seeding approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses.**—Alfalfa (\$2.50 per acre); red clover, mammoth clover, sericea, kudzu, bluegrass (\$2); Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, annual lespedeza, orchard grass, reed canary grass (\$1.50); white clover, bur clover, crotalaria, redbud, timothy (\$1).

(b) **Green manure and cover crops.**—Plowing or disking under soybeans, velvetbeans, or cowpeas (\$2 per acre); crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, small grains, Italian ryegrass, Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, rape (\$1). Soybeans, velvetbeans, cowpeas, not grazed or pastured nor grain harvested, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Lespedeza, not grazed or pastured, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Soybeans, cowpeas, sweet clover, or a combination of small grains and legumes, clipped or disked and left in commercial orchards (\$1.50).

(c) **Mulching orchards.**—Applying 2 to 5 tons mulching material (\$2 per ton).

(d) **Planting forest trees.**—On cropland (\$7.50 per acre); on noncrop land (\$5).

(e) **Improving stand of forest trees.**—Upon prior approval by county committee (\$2.50 per acre).

(f) **Ground limestone.**—On cropland or noncrop pasture, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre, or 500 pounds per acre when drilled with a perennial or biennial legume or grass. \$1.50, \$2, or \$2.50 per ton, according to cost of limestone in the county.

(g) **Superphosphate.**—100 to 500 pounds 20 percent superphosphate, or equivalent, per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or in seeding or maintaining biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$15 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$7.50).

(h) **Control of erosion.**—Terracing, 40 cents per 100 feet of properly constructed terrace.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount which can be earned for carrying out soil-building practices on any farm.

The method of computing the soil-building allowance depends upon whether or not the farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment. Any farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment if it has a tobacco or cotton soil-depleting base or if general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. Other farms are not eligible to earn a diversion payment. A farm having a general soil-depleting base not exceeding 20 acres and having no tobacco or cotton soil-depleting base may be classified as not eligible to earn a diversion payment if the operator elects not to make a diversion even though general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. This will make it possible for many small farms to obtain a larger soil-building allowance than they could otherwise obtain.

On farms eligible to earn diversion payments.—The soil-building allowance will include \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage.

On farms not eligible to earn diversion payments.—The allowance will include 75 cents for each acre of cropland, or \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage for the farm, whichever gives the larger allowance.

In addition, the soil-building allowance for all farms, whether eligible to earn a diversion payment or not, also will include:

\$1 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

\$1 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936, or \$2 for each acre on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

Twenty-five cents for each acre of good, fenced, noncrop, open pasture, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of the cropland on the farm.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm, regardless of the number of acres in soil-conserving crops, will be \$10, as was the case in 1936. However, for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum soil-building allowance in 1937 will be \$20.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.—A minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops will be required on each farm. This minimum, which is different from the minimum under the 1936 program, will be the soil-conserving base *plus* the number of acres diverted for payment from soil-depleting bases on the farm in 1937. For each acre by which this requirement is not met there will be deducted \$3 from any payment which otherwise would be made.

Increases in the Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.—If the 1937 acreages of tobacco, cotton, or general soil-depleting crops on the farm exceed the bases established for these crops, a deduction will be made for each acre of such excess, at a rate corresponding to the rate of payment for diversion from that base. However, no deduction will be made for an increase in the acreage of general soil-depleting crops above the base (1) if the 1937 acreage of these crops on the farm does not exceed home consumption needs, or (2) if required to replace a shortage of feed on the farm caused by flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions in 1936 or 1937.

Association Expenses.—Expenses of the County Agricultural Conservation Association will be deducted from payments to producers.

Division of Payments.—Diversion payments will be divided as follows:

(a) **For cotton—**

37½ percent to the producer who furnished the land;

12½ percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment;

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton crop grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

(b) **For tobacco and general soil-depleting crops—**

15 percent to the producer who furnished the land;

15 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment;

70 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

The soil-building payment for the acreage on which any approved practice is carried out will be made to the producer who incurs the expense of carrying out such practice; when two or more producers incur the expense, the payment will be divided equally among them.

[This leaflet is a summary of ECR-Bulletin 101 for Kentucky]

MAR 17 1937

Regional Information Series

ECR Leaflet No. 101—Md.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - EAST CENTRAL REGION

**BETTER-BALANCED FARMING FOR MARYLAND**

"As never before, the Nation has awakened to the need of stopping the exploitation of soil resources.

"Conservation of soil is the last line of defense against national suicide. That defense must go on."

—Secretary HENRY A. WALLACE

A BETTER-BALANCED system of farming, which will be more profitable for the farmer and safer for the Nation, is the aim of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Destruction of soil by erosion and loss of fertility through over-cropping have made millions of acres of the Nation's agricultural land unsuitable for farming. Activities which hastened waste of soil were encouraged in the period of pioneering and by abnormal war-time demand. Waste of soil has been so extensive that conservation now has become a national problem. The need is to preserve the productivity of the land upon which the Nation must depend for the bulk of its food and fiber. These are the reasons why the AAA conservation program operates through a system of payments enabling farmers to conserve soil on the individual farms of the country, and why the Federal Government makes funds available for this purpose.

The 1937 program for Maryland is similar in most respects to the 1936 program. Under it, payments will be made to farmers for diverting land from soil-depleting crops and for carrying out approved soil-building practices. Carrying out the program is contingent upon appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized, which is \$500,000,000 for the program for the Nation. Payments are subject to variation up or down by not more than 10 percent, depending upon whether participation in the East Central Region is below or above 85 percent.

As in 1936, the program will be conducted by farmers through community and county committees, and each farmer who takes part in the program will be a member of the county agricultural conservation association.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

Farmers who take part in the 1937 program will work with committeemen and with the county office in planning the operation of their farms in relation to the program. In this way, farmers should

be able to obtain information early in the season as to the maximum acreage for which payment can be received for diversion and the soil-building practices for which payment can be received on the farm.

Farmers who did not take part in the 1936 program should file a work sheet at the county office showing information concerning the various crops grown on their farms, as was done by those who took part in the program last year. Any person who files an application for payment also will file an application with respect to any other farm he owns or operates in the county.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AND CROPS

The acreage of cropland is determined for each farm under the program. This is the acreage of the farm which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land which on January 1, 1937, was devoted to orchards or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

Crops are classified in two groups; namely, soil-depleting and soil-conserving. A few land uses are classified as "neutral."

In general, cropland devoted to row crops, such as corn, potatoes, and truck crops, annual grasses for hay or seed, summer legumes for grain, hay, or forage, or small grain crops, such as wheat, rye, oats, and barley, for grain or hay, is regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which the crop is harvested. Cropland devoted to legumes and perennial grasses is regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops. If legumes or perennial grasses are grown with or following a soil-depleting crop the acreage will be counted once as soil-depleting and either all or one-half of this acreage (depending upon the particular soil-conserving crop) also will be counted as soil conserving.

BASES

Soil-Depleting Bases.—As in 1936, a general soil-depleting base is established for each farm participating in the program. This base will represent the acreage normally used on the farm for the production of soil-depleting crops and will be used for measuring diversion from these crops in 1937. For farms which took part in the 1936 program the general soil-depleting bases will be about the same as the 1936 bases, with adjustments which may be needed to make them more equitable. The bases for farms which did not participate in the 1936 program will be determined in the same general manner as the bases established under the 1936 program.

Soil-Conserving Bases.—In addition to the soil-depleting base, a soil-conserving base will be established for each farm under the 1937 program. This base will be the number of acres of soil-conserving crops normally grown on the farm.

PAYMENTS

As in the 1936 program, two classes of payments will be made. Diversion payments will be made for shifting land from soil-depleting crops. This payment will be made on an acreage not greater than the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937. Soil-building payments will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm not later than October 31, 1937.

Diversion Payments.—The rates of payment for diversion and the maximum percentage of the base for which payment will be made are as follows:

(a) Tobacco, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for the farm.

(b) General soil-depleting crops, an average of \$9 per acre for the United States, varied among farms in accordance with productivity, on an acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for the farm. However, no farm can earn a payment for diversion from crops in the general soil-depleting base unless they normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm.

Soil-Building Payments.—The approved soil-building practices, which are similar to those for which payments were made under the 1936 program, are:

(a) **Seeding approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses.**—Alfalfa (\$2.50 per acre); red clover, mammoth clover, sericea, kudzu, bluegrass (\$2); Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, annual lespedeza, orchard grass (\$1.50); white clover, bur clover, crotalaria, redtop, timothy (\$1).

(b) **Green manure and cover crops.**—Plowing or disking under soybeans, velvet beans, or cowpeas (\$2 per acre); crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, small grains, Italian ryegrass, Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, sowed corn (\$1). Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, not grazed or pastured, nor grain harvested, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Lespedeza, not grazed or pastured, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sweet clover, or a combination of small grains and legumes, clipped or disked and left in commercial orchards (\$1.50).

(c) **Mulching orchards.**—Applying 2 to 5 tons mulching material (\$2 per ton).

(d) **Planting forest trees.**—On cropland (\$7.50 per acre); on noncropland (\$5).

(e) **Improving stands of forest trees.**—Upon prior approval by county committee (\$2.50 per acre).

(f) **Ground limestone.**—On cropland or noncrop pasture, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre, or 500 pounds per acre when drilled with perennial or biennial legumes or grasses. \$2.50 or \$3 per ton according to cost of limestone in the county.

(g) **Superphosphate.**—100 to 500 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, or equivalent, per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or in seeding or maintaining biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$12 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$6).

(h) **50 percent muriate of potash with superphosphate.**—30 to 250 pounds per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or on biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$20 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$10).

(i) **Control of erosion.**—Terracing, 40 cents per 100 feet of properly constructed terrace.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount which can be earned for carrying out soil-building practices on any farm, as was the case in 1936.

The method of computing the soil-building allowance depends upon whether or not the farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment. Any farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment if it has a tobacco soil-depleting base or if general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. Other farms are not eligible to earn a diversion payment.

A farm having a general soil-depleting base not exceeding 20 acres and having no tobacco soil-depleting base may be classified as not eligible to earn a diversion payment if the operator elects not to make a diversion even though general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the

farm. This will make it possible for many small farms to obtain a larger soil-building allowance than they could otherwise obtain.

On farms eligible to earn diversion payments.—The soil-building allowance will include \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage for the farm.

On farms not eligible to earn diversion payments.—The allowance will include \$1 for each acre of cropland.

In addition, the soil-building allowance for all farms, whether eligible to earn a diversion payment or not, also will include:

One dollar for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

One dollar for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936, or \$2 for each acre on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

Twenty-five cents for each acre of good, fenced, noncrop, open pasture, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of the cropland on the farm.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm, regardless of the number of acres in soil-conserving crops, will be \$10, as was the case in 1936. However, for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum soil-building allowance in 1937 will be \$20.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.—A minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops will be required on each farm. This minimum, which is different from the minimum under the 1936 program, will be the soil-conserving base plus the number of acres diverted for payment from soil-depleting bases on the farm in 1937. For each acre by which this requirement is not met there will be deducted \$3 from any payment which otherwise would be made for the farm.

Increases in the Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.—If the 1937 acreages of tobacco or general soil-depleting crops on the farm exceed the bases established for these crops, a deduction will be made for each acre of such excess, at a rate corresponding to the rate of payment for diversion from that base. However, no deduction will be made for an increase in the acreage of general soil-depleting crops above the base (1) if the 1937 acreage of these crops on the farm does not exceed home consumption needs, or (2) if such acreage is required to replace a shortage of feed on the farm caused by flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions in 1936 or 1937.

Association Expenses.—Expenses of the county agricultural conservation association will be deducted from payments to producers, as was the case under the 1936 program.

Division of Payments.—Diversion payments will be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

The soil-building payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out will be made to the producer who incurs the expense of carrying out such soil-building practice; when two or more producers incur the expense, the payment will be divided among them in the proportion that they share in the soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

[This leaflet is a summary of ECR-Bulletin 101 for Maryland]

MAR 17 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - EAST CENTRAL REGION

BETTER-BALANCED FARMING FOR NORTH CAROLINA

"As never before, the Nation has awakened to the need of stopping the exploitation of soil resources.

"Conservation of soil is the last line of defense against national suicide. That defense must go on."

—Secretary HENRY A. WALLACE

A BETTER-BALANCED system of farming, which will be more profitable for the farmer and safer for the Nation, is the aim of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Destruction of soil by erosion and loss of fertility through over-cropping have made millions of acres of the Nation's agricultural land unsuitable for farming. Activities which hastened waste of soil were encouraged in the period of pioneering and by abnormal wartime demand. Waste of soil has been so extensive that conservation now has become a national problem. The need is to preserve the productivity of the land upon which the Nation must depend for the bulk of its food and fiber. These are the reasons why the AAA conservation program operates through a system of payments enabling farmers to conserve soil on the individual farms of the country, and why the Federal Government makes funds available for this purpose.

The 1937 program for North Carolina is similar in most respects to the 1936 program. Under it, payments will be made to farmers for diverting land from soil-depleting crops and for carrying out approved soil-building practices. Carrying out the program is contingent upon appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized, which is \$500,000,000 for the program for the Nation. Payments are subject to variation up or down by not more than 10 percent, depending upon whether participation in the East Central Region is below or above 85 percent.

As in 1936, the program will be conducted by farmers through community and county committees, and each farmer who takes part will be a member of the county agricultural conservation association.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

Farmers who take part in the 1937 program will work with committeemen and with the county office in planning the operation of their farms. In this way, farmers should be able to obtain information early in the season as to the maximum acreage for which

payment can be received for diversion and the soil-building practices for which payment can be received on the farm.

Farmers who did not participate in 1936 should file a work sheet at the county office showing information concerning the various crops grown on their farms, as participating farmers did last year. Any person who files an application for payment also will file an application with respect to any other farm he owns or operates in the county.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AND CROPS

The acreage of cropland is determined for each farm under the program. This is the acreage of the farm which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land which on January 1, 1937, was devoted to orchards or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

Crops are classified in two groups; namely, soil-depleting crops and soil-conserving crops. A few land uses are classified as "neutral."

In general, cropland devoted to row crops, such as cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, potatoes, and truck crops, and small grain crops, such as wheat, rye, oats, and barley, for grain or hay, is regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which the crop is harvested. Cropland devoted to legumes and perennial grasses is regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops. If legumes or perennial grasses are grown with or following a soil-depleting crop the acreage will be counted once as soil-depleting and either all or one-half of this acreage (depending upon the particular soil-conserving crop) also will be counted as soil-conserving.

BASES

Soil-depleting Bases.—As in 1936, soil-depleting bases are established for each farm participating in the program. Each base will represent the acreage normally used on the farm for the production of the crop(s) for which it is established and will be used for measuring diversion from soil-depleting crops in 1937. The separate bases for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, and the general soil-depleting base will be about the same as the 1936 bases, with adjustments which may be needed to make them more equitable. The bases for farms which did not participate in the 1936 program will be determined in the same general manner as the bases established under the 1936 program.

Soil-conserving Bases.—In addition to the soil-depleting bases, a soil-conserving base will be established for each farm under the 1937 program. This base will be the number of acres of soil-conserving crops normally grown on the farm.

PAYMENTS

As in the 1936 program, two classes of payments will be made. Diversion payments will be made for shifting land from soil-depleting crops. This payment will be made on an acreage not greater than the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937. Soil-building payments will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm not later than October 31, 1937.

Diversion Payments.—The rates of payment for diversion and the maximum percentage of the base for which payment will be made are as follows:

(a) Cotton, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farm. (If the base is

5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of the base not exceeding 2 acres.)

(b) Flue-cured and Burley tobacco, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for the farm.

(c) Peanuts, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base for the farm.

(d) General soil-depleting crops, an average of \$9 per acre for the United States, varied among farms in accordance with productivity, on an acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for the farm. However, no farm can earn a payment for diversion from crops in the general soil-depleting base unless they normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm.

Soil-building Payments.—The approved soil-building practices, which are similar to those for the 1936 program, are:

(a) **Seeding approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses.**—Alfalfa (\$2.50 per acre); red clover, mammoth clover, sericea, kudzu, bluegrass (\$2); Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, alsike clover, sweetclover, annual lespedeza, orchard grass (\$1.50); white clover, bur clover, crotalaria, red top, timothy, Dallis grass, carpet grass (\$1).

(b) **Green manure and cover crops.**—Plowing or disking under soybeans, velvetbeans, or cowpeas (\$2 per acre); crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, small grains, Italian ryegrass, Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, sowed corn (\$1). Soybeans, velvetbeans, cowpeas, lespedeza, not grazed or pastured, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Soybeans, velvetbeans, cowpeas, crotalaria, sweetclover, or a combination of small grains and legumes, clipped or disked and left in commercial orchards (\$1.50).

(c) **Mulching orchards.**—Applying 2 to 5 tons mulching material (\$2 per ton).

(d) **Planting forest trees.**—On cropland (\$7.50 per acre); on noncropland (\$5).

(e) **Improving stands of forest trees.**—Upon prior approval by county committee (\$2.50 per acre).

(f) **Ground limestone.**—On cropland or noncrop pasture, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre, or 500 pounds per acre when drilled with a perennial or biennial legume or grass (\$2 per ton).

(g) **Superphosphate.**—100 to 500 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, or equivalent, per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or in seeding or maintaining biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$12 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$6).

(h) **50 percent muriate of potash with superphosphate.**—30 to 250 pounds per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$20 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$10).

(i) **Control of erosion.**—Terracing, 40 cents per 100 feet of properly constructed terrace. Subsoiling at least 18 inches deep (\$2 per acre).

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount which can be earned for carrying out soil-building practices on any farm.

The method of computing the soil-building allowance depends upon whether or not the farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment. Any farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment if it has a cotton, tobacco, or peanut soil-depleting base or if general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. Other farms are not eligible to earn a diversion payment. A farm having a general soil-depleting base not exceeding 20 acres and having no cotton, tobacco, or peanut soil-depleting base may be classified as not eligible to earn a diversion payment if the operator elects not to make a diversion even though general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. This will make it possible for many small farms to obtain a larger soil-building allowance than they could otherwise obtain.

On farms eligible to earn diversion payments.—The soil-building allowance will include \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage.

On farms not eligible to earn diversion payments.—The allowance will include 75 cents for each acre of cropland, or \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage for the farm, whichever gives the larger allowance.

In addition, the soil-building allowance for all farms, whether eligible to earn a diversion payment or not, also will include:

\$1 for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

\$1 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936, or \$2 for each acre on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

\$0.25 for each acre of good, fenced, noncrop, open pasture, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of the cropland on the farm.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm, regardless of the number of acres in soil-conserving crops, will be \$10, as was the case in 1936. However, for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum soil-building allowance in 1937 will be \$20.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Minimum Acreage of Soil-conserving Crops.—A minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops will be required on each farm. This minimum, which is different from the minimum under the 1936 program, will be the soil-conserving base *plus* the number of acres diverted for payment from soil-depleting bases on the farm in 1937. For each acre by which this requirement is not met \$3 will be deducted from any payment which otherwise would be made for the farm.

Increases in the Acreage of Soil-depleting Crops.—If the 1937 acreages of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, or general soil-depleting crops on the farm exceed the bases established for these crops, a deduction will be made for each acre of such excess, at a rate corresponding to the rate of payment for diversion from that base. However, no deduction will be made for an increase in the acreage of general soil-depleting crops above the base (1) if the 1937 acreage of these crops on the farm does not exceed home-consumption needs, or (2) if required to replace a shortage of feed on the farm caused by flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions in 1936 or 1937.

Association Expenses.—Expenses of the County Agricultural Conservation Association will be deducted from payments to producers, as was the case under the 1936 program.

Division of Payments.—Diversion payments will be divided as follows:

(a) For cotton and peanuts—

37½ percent to the producer who furnished the land;

12½ percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment;

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

(b) For tobacco and general soil-depleting crops—

15 percent to the producer who furnished the land;

15 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment;

70 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

The soil-building payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved practice is carried out will be made to the producer who incurs the expense of carrying out such practice; when two or more producers incur the expense, the payment will be divided equally among them.

[This leaflet is a summary of ECR Bulletin 101 for North Carolina]

MAR 17 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - EAST CENTRAL REGION

BETTER-BALANCED FARMING FOR TENNESSEE

"As never before, the Nation has awakened to the need of stopping the exploitation of soil resources.

"Conservation of soil is the last line of defense against national suicide. That defense must go on."

—Secretary HENRY A. WALLACE

A BETTER-BALANCED system of farming, which will be more profitable for the farmer and safer for the Nation, is the aim of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Destruction of soil by erosion and loss of fertility through over-cropping have made millions of acres of the Nation's agricultural land unsuitable for farming. Activities which hastened waste of soil were encouraged in the period of pioneering and by abnormal war-time demand. Waste of soil has been so extensive that conservation now has become a national problem. The need is to preserve the productivity of the land upon which the Nation must depend for the bulk of its food and fiber. These are the reasons why the AAA conservation program operates through a system of payments enabling farmers to conserve soil on the individual farms of the country, and why the Federal Government makes funds available for this purpose.

The 1937 program for Tennessee is similar in most respects to the 1936 program. Under it, payments will be made to farmers for diverting land from soil-depleting crops and for carrying out approved soil-building practices. Carrying out the program is contingent upon appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized, which is \$500,000,000 for the program for the Nation. Payments are subject to variation up or down by not more than 10 percent, depending upon whether participation in the East Central Region is below or above 85 percent.

As in 1936, the program will be conducted by farmers through community and county committees, and each farmer who takes part will be a member of the county agricultural conservation association.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

Farmers who take part in the 1937 program will work with committeemen and with the county office in planning the operation of their farms in relation to the program. In this way, farmers should be able to obtain information early in the season as to the maximum acreage for which payment can be received for diversion and the soil-building practices for which payment can be received on the farm.



Farmers who did not participate in 1936 should file a work sheet at the county office showing information concerning the various crops grown on their farms, as participating farmers did last year. Any person who files an application for payment also will file an application with respect to any other farm he owns or operates in the county.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AND CROPS

The acreage of cropland is determined for each farm under the program. This is the acreage of the farm which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land which on January 1, 1937, was devoted to orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

Crops are classified in two groups; namely, soil-depleting crops and soil-conserving crops. A few land uses are classified as "neutral."

In general, cropland devoted to row crops, such as cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, potatoes, and truck crops, annual grasses for hay or seed, or small grain crops, such as wheat, rye, oats, and barley, for grain or hay, is regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which the crop is harvested. Cropland devoted to legumes and perennial grasses is regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops. If legumes or perennial grasses are grown with or following a soil-depleting crop, the acreage will be counted once as soil depleting and either all or one-half of this acreage (depending upon the particular soil-conserving crop) also will be counted as soil conserving.

BASES

Soil-Depleting Bases.—As in 1936, soil-depleting bases are established for each farm participating in the program. Each base will represent the acreage normally used on the farm for the production of the crop(s) for which it is established and will be used for measuring diversion from soil-depleting crops in 1937. The separate bases for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, and the general soil-depleting base will be about the same as the 1936 bases, with adjustments which may be needed to make them more equitable. The bases for farms which did not participate in the 1936 program will be determined in the same general manner as the bases established under the 1936 program.

Soil-Conserving Bases.—In addition to the soil-depleting bases, a soil-conserving base will be established for each farm under the 1937 program. This base will be the number of acres of soil-conserving crops normally grown on the farm.

PAYMENTS

As in the 1936 program, two classes of payments will be made. Diversion payments will be made for shifting land from soil-depleting crops. This payment will be made on an acreage not greater than the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937. Soil-building payments will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm not later than October 31, 1937.

Diversion Payments.—The rates of payment for diversion and the maximum percentage of the base for which payment will be made are as follows:

(a) Cotton, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farm. (If the base is 5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of the base not exceeding 2 acres.)

(b) Burley tobacco, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for the farm.

(c) Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, 3½ cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 30 percent of the soil-depleting base acreage for the farm.

(d) Peanuts, 1¼ cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base for the farm.

(e) General soil-depleting crops, an average of \$9 per acre, for the United States, varied among farms in accordance with productivity, on an acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for the farm. However, no farm can earn a payment for diversion from crops in the general soil-depleting base unless they normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm.

Soil-Building Payments.—The approved soil-building practices, which are similar to those for which payments were made under the 1936 program, are:

(a) **Seeding approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses.**—Alfalfa (\$2.50 per acre); red clover, mammoth clover, sericea, kudzu, bluegrass (\$2); Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, annual lespedeza, orchard grass (\$1.50); white clover, bur clover, crotalaria, redtop, timothy (\$1).

(b) **Green manure and cover crops.**—Plowing or disking under soybeans, velvetbeans, or cowpeas (\$2 per acre); crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, small grains, Italian ryegrass, Sudan grass, millet, sorghum (\$1). Soybeans, velvetbeans, cowpeas, lespedeza, not grazed or pastured, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sweet clover, or a combination of small grains and legumes, clipped or disked and left in commercial orchards (\$1.50).

(c) **Mulching orchards.**—Applying 2 to 5 tons mulching material (\$2 per ton).

(d) **Planting forest trees.**—On cropland (\$7.50 per acre); on noncropland (\$5).

(e) **Improving stands of forest trees.**—Upon prior approval by county committee (\$2.50 per acre).

(f) **Ground limestone.**—On cropland or noncrop pasture, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre, or 500 pounds per acre when drilled with a perennial or biennial legume or grass (\$1.50 per ton).

(g) **Superphosphate.**—100 to 500 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, or equivalent, per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or in seeding or maintaining biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$12 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$6 per ton).

(h) **Control of erosion.**—Terracing, 40 cents per 100 feet of properly constructed terrace.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount which can be earned for carrying out soil-building practices on any farm.

The method of computing the soil-building allowance depends upon whether or not the farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment. Any farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment if it has a cotton, tobacco, or peanut soil-depleting base or if general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. Other farms are not eligible to earn a diversion payment. A farm having a general soil-depleting base not exceeding 20 acres and having no cotton, tobacco, or peanut soil-depleting base may be classified as not eligible to earn a diversion payment if the operator elects not to make a diversion even though general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. This will make it possible for many small farms to obtain a larger soil-building allowance than they could otherwise obtain.

On farms eligible to earn diversion payments.—The allowance will include \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage for the farm.

On farms not eligible to earn diversion payments.—The allowance will include 75 cents for each acre of cropland, or \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage for the farm, whichever gives the larger allowance.

In addition, the soil-building allowance for all farms, whether eligible to earn a diversion payment or not, also will include:

One dollar for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

One dollar for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936, or \$2 for each acre on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

Twenty-five cents for each acre of good, fenced, noncrop, open pasture, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of the cropland on the farm.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm, regardless of the number of acres in soil-conserving crops, will be \$10, as was the case in 1936. However, for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum soil-building allowance in 1937 will be \$20.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.—A minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops will be required on each farm. This minimum, which is different from the minimum under the 1936 program, will be the soil-conserving base plus the number of acres diverted for payment from soil-depleting bases on the farm in 1937. For each acre by which this requirement is not met there will be deducted \$3 from any payment which otherwise would be made.

Increases in the Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.—If the 1937 acreages of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, or general soil-depleting crops on the farm exceed the bases established for these crops, a deduction will be made for each acre of such excess, at a rate corresponding to the rate of payment for diversion from that base. However, no deduction will be made for an increase in the acreage of general soil-depleting crops above the base (1) if the 1937 acreage of these crops on the farm does not exceed home consumption needs, or (2) if required to replace a shortage of feed on the farm caused by flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions in 1936 or 1937.

Association Expenses.—Expenses of the county agricultural conservation association will be deducted from payments to producers.

Division of Payments.—Diversion payments will be divided:

(a) **For cotton and peanuts.**—

37½ percent to the producer who furnished the land;

12½ percent to the producer who furnished the work stock and equipment.

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

(b) **For tobacco and general soil-depleting crops.**—

15 percent to the producer who furnished the land;

15 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment;

70 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

The soil-building payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved practice is carried out will be made to the producer(s) who incurs the expense of carrying out such practice.

Changes in Leasing or Cropping Agreement and Other Devices.—Payment may not be made to any person participating in the 1936 or 1937 program who makes any change in the lease or cropping agreement or who employs or participates in any scheme or device which deprives any other person of any payment or share of payment which he normally would be entitled to receive under the program.

[This leaflet is a summary of ECR-Bulletin 101 for Tennessee]

MAR 17 1937

Regional Information Series

ERC Leaflet No. 101—Va.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - EAST CENTRAL REGION

BETTER-BALANCED FARMING FOR VIRGINIA

"As never before, the Nation has awakened to the need of stopping the exploitation of soil resources.

"Conservation of soil is the last line of defense against national suicide. That defense must go on."

—Secretary HENRY A. WALLACE

A BETTER-BALANCED system of farming, which will be more profitable for the farmer and safer for the Nation, is the aim of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

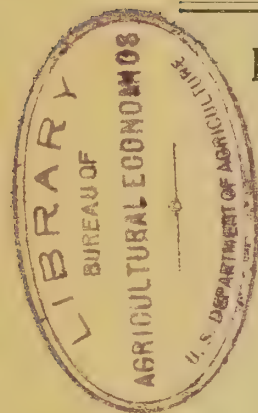
Destruction of soil by erosion and loss of fertility through over-cropping have made millions of acres of the Nation's agricultural land unsuitable for farming. Activities which hastened waste of soil were encouraged in the period of pioneering and by abnormal wartime demand. Waste of soil has been so extensive that conservation now has become a national problem. The need is to preserve the productivity of the land upon which the Nation must depend for the bulk of its food and fiber. These are the reasons why the Agricultural Adjustment Administration conservation program operates through a system of payments enabling farmers to conserve soil on the individual farms of the country, and why the Federal Government makes funds available for this purpose.

The 1937 program for Virginia is similar in most respects to the 1936 program. Under it, payments will be made to farmers for diverting land from soil-depleting crops and for carrying out approved soil-building practices. Carrying out the program is contingent upon appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized, which is \$500,000,000 for the program for the Nation. Payments are subject to variation up or down by not more than 10 percent, depending upon whether participation in the East Central Region is below or above 85 percent.

As in 1936, the program will be conducted by farmers through community and county committees, and each farmer who takes part will be a member of the county agricultural conservation association.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

Farmers who take part in the 1937 program will work with committeemen and with the county office in planning the operation of their farms. In this way farmers should be able to obtain information early in the season as to the maximum acreage for which payment can be received for diversion and the soil-building practices for which payment can be received on the farm.



Farmers who did not participate in 1936 should file a work sheet at the county office showing information concerning the various crops grown on their farms, as participating farmers did last year. Any person who files an application for payment also will file an application with respect to any other farm he owns or operates in the county.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AND CROPS

The acreage of cropland is determined for each farm under the program. This is the acreage of the farm which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land which on January 1, 1937, was devoted to orchards or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

Crops are classified in two groups; namely, soil-depleting and soil-conserving. A few land uses are classified as "neutral."

In general, cropland devoted to row crops, such as cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, potatoes, and truck crops, and small grain crops, such as wheat, rye, oats, and barley, for grain or hay, is regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which the crop is harvested. Cropland devoted to legumes and perennial grasses is regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops. If legumes or perennial grasses are grown with or following a soil-depleting crop the acreage will be counted once as soil-depleting and either all or one-half of this acreage (depending upon the particular soil-conserving crop) also will be counted as soil-conserving.

BASES

Soil-Depleting Bases.—As in 1936, soil-depleting bases are established for each farm participating in the program. Each base will represent the acreage normally used on the farm for the production of the crop(s) for which it is established and will be used for measuring diversion from soil-depleting crops in 1937. The separate bases for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, and the general soil-depleting base will be about the same as the 1936 bases, with adjustments which may be needed to make them more equitable. The bases for farms which did not participate in the 1936 program will be determined in the same general manner as the bases established under the 1936 program.

Soil-Conserving Bases.—In addition to the soil-depleting bases, a soil-conserving base will be established for each farm under the 1937 program. This base will be the number of acres of soil-conserving crops normally grown on the farm.

PAYMENTS

As in the 1936 program, two classes of payments will be made. Diversion payments will be made for shifting land from soil-depleting crops. This payment will be made on an acreage not greater than the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937. Soil-building payments will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm not later than October 31, 1937.

Diversion Payments.—The rates of payment for diversion and the maximum percentage of the base for which payment will be made are as follows:

(a) Cotton, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base for the farm. (If the base is 5.7 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting all or any part of the base not exceeding 2 acres.)

(b) Flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland tobacco, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for the farm.

(c) Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 30 percent of the soil-depleting base acreage for the farm.

(d) Peanuts, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base for the farm.

(e) General soil-depleting crops, an average of \$9 per acre, for the United States, varied among farms in accordance with productivity, on an acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for the farm. However, no farm can earn a payment for diversion from crops in the general soil-depleting base unless they normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm.

Soil-building Payments.—The approved soil-building practices, which are similar to those for the 1936 program, are:

(a) **Seeding approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses.**—Alfalfa (\$2.50 per acre); red clover, mammoth clover, sericea, kudzu, bluegrass (\$2); Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, annual lespedeza, orchard grass, reed canary grass (\$1.50); white clover, bur clover, crotalaria, redtop, timothy, Dallis grass, carpet grass (\$1).

(b) **Green manure and cover crops.**—Plowing or discing-under soybeans, velvet beans, or cowpeas (\$2 per acre); crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, small grains, Italian ryegrass, Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, sowed corn (\$1). Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, lespedeza, not grazed or pastured, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, crotalaria, sweet clover, or a combination of small grains and legumes, clipped or disced and left in commercial orchards (\$1.50).

(c) **Mulching orchards.**—Applying 2 to 5 tons mulching material (\$2 per ton).

(d) **Planting forest trees.**—On cropland (\$7.50 per acre); on noncrop land (\$5).

(e) **Improving stands of forest trees.**—Upon prior approval by county committee (\$2.50 per acre).

(f) **Ground limestone.**—On cropland or noncrop pasture, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre. Rate \$1.50, \$2, or \$2.50 per ton according to cost of limestone in the county.

(g) **Superphosphate.**—100 to 500 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, or equivalent, per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or in seeding or maintaining biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$12 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$6).

(h) **50 percent muriate of potash with superphosphate.**—30 to 250 pounds per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or on biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$20 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$10).

(i) **Control of erosion.**—Terracing, 40 cents per 100 feet of properly constructed terrace. Subsoiling at least 18 inches deep (\$2 per acre).

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount which can be earned for carrying out soil-building practices on any farm.

The method of computing the soil-building allowance depends upon whether or not the farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment. Any farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment if it has a cotton, tobacco, or peanut soil-depleting base or if general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. Other farms are not eligible to earn a diversion payment. A farm having a general soil-depleting base not exceeding 20 acres and having no cotton, tobacco, or peanut soil-depleting base may be classified as not eligible to earn a diversion payment if the operator elects not to make a diversion even though general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. This will make it possible for many small farms to obtain a larger soil-building allowance than they could otherwise obtain.

On farms eligible to earn diversion payments.—The soil-building allowance will include \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage.

On farms not eligible to earn diversion payments.—The allowance will include 75 cents for each acre of cropland, or \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage for the farm, whichever gives the larger allowance.

In addition, the soil-building allowance for all farms, whether eligible to earn a diversion payment or not, also will include—

One dollar for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

One dollar for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936, or \$2 for each acre on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

Twenty-five cents for each acre of good, fenced, noncrop, open pasture, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of the cropland on the farm.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm, regardless of the number of acres in soil-conserving crops, will be \$10, as was the case in 1936. However, for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum soil-building allowance in 1937 will be \$20.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.—A minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops will be required on each farm. This minimum, which is different from the minimum under the 1936 program, will be the soil-conserving base *plus* the number of acres diverted for payment from soil-depleting bases on the farm in 1937. For each acre by which this requirement is not met there will be deducted \$3 from any payment which otherwise would be made for the farm.

Increases in the Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.—If the 1937 acreages of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, or general soil-depleting crops on the farm exceed the bases established for these crops, a deduction will be made for each acre of such excess, at a rate corresponding to the rate of payment for diversion from that base. However, no deduction will be made for an increase in the acreage of general soil-depleting crops above the base (1) if the 1937 acreage of these crops on the farm does not exceed home consumption needs, or (2) if required to replace a shortage of feed on the farm caused by flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions in 1936 or 1937.

Association Expenses.—Expenses of the county agricultural conservation associations will be deducted from payments to producers.

Division of Payments.—Diversion payments will be divided as follows:

(a) **For cotton and peanuts—**

37½ percent to the producer who furnished the land;

12½ percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment;

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

(b) **For tobacco and general soil-depleting crops—**

15 percent to the producer who furnished the land;

15 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment;

70 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

The soil-building payment for the acreage on which any approved practice is carried out will be made to the producer who incurs the expense of carrying out such soil-building practice.

[This leaflet is a summary of ECR-Bulletin 101 for Virginia]

MAR 19 1937

Regional Information Series

ECR Leaflet No. 101—W. Va.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - EAST CENTRAL REGION

BETTER-BALANCED FARMING FOR WEST VIRGINIA

"As never before, the Nation has awakened to the need of stopping the exploitation of soil resources.

"Conservation of soil is the last line of defense against national suicide. That defense must go on."

—Secretary HENRY A. WALLACE

A BETTER-BALANCED system of farming, which will be more profitable for the farmer and safer for the Nation, is the aim of the 1937 agricultural conservation program.

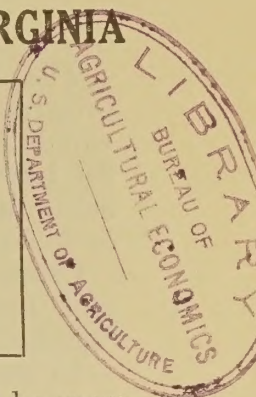
Destruction of soil by erosion and loss of fertility through over-cropping have made millions of acres of the Nation's agricultural land unsuitable for farming. Activities which hastened waste of soil were encouraged in the period of pioneering and by abnormal wartime demand. Waste of soil has been so extensive that conservation now has become a national problem. The need is to preserve the productivity of the land upon which the Nation must depend for the bulk of its food and fiber. These are the reasons why the AAA conservation program operates through a system of payments enabling farmers to conserve soil on the individual farms of the country, and why the Federal Government makes funds available for this purpose.

The 1937 program for West Virginia is similar in most respects to the 1936 program. Under it, payments will be made to farmers for diverting land from soil-depleting crops and for carrying out approved soil-building practices. Carrying out the program is contingent upon appropriation by Congress of the amount authorized, which is \$500,000,000 for the program for the Nation. Payments are subject to variation up or down by not more than 10 percent, depending upon whether participation in the East Central Region is below or above 85 percent.

As in 1936, the program will be conducted by farmers through community and county committees, and each farmer who takes part in the program will be a member of the county agricultural conservation association.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

Farmers who take part in the 1937 program will work with committeemen and with the county office in planning the operation of their farms in relation to the program. In this way, farmers should be able to obtain information early in the season as to the maximum



acreage for which payment can be received for diversion and the soil-building practices for which payment can be received on the farm.

Farmers who did not take part in the 1936 program should file a work sheet at the county office showing information concerning the various crops grown on their farms, as was done by those who took part in the program last year. Any person who files an application for payment also will file an application with respect to any other farm he owns or operates in the county.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AND CROPS

The acreage of cropland is determined for each farm under the program. This is the acreage of the farm which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and any other farm land which on January 1, 1937, was devoted to orchards or vineyards, other than those abandoned.

Crops are classified in two groups; namely, soil-depleting crops and soil-conserving crops. A few land uses are classified as "neutral."

In general, cropland devoted to row crops, such as tobacco, corn, potatoes, and truck crops, annual grasses for hay or seed, summer legumes for grain, hay, or forage, or small grain crops, such as wheat, rye, and barley, for grain or hay, is regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which the crop is harvested. Cropland devoted to legumes and perennial grasses is regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops. If legumes or perennial grasses are grown with or following a soil-depleting crop the acreage will be counted once as soil-depleting and either all or one-half of this acreage (depending upon the particular soil-conserving crop) also will be counted as soil-conserving.

BASES

Soil-Depleting Bases.—As in 1936, soil-depleting bases are established for each farm participating in the program. Each base will represent the acreage normally used on the farm for the production of the crop(s) for which it is established and will be used for measuring diversion from soil-depleting crops in 1937. For farms which took part in the 1936 program, the bases will be about the same as the 1936 bases, with adjustments which may be needed to make them more equitable. The bases for farms which did not participate in the 1936 program will be determined in the same general manner as the bases established under the 1936 program.

Soil-Conserving Bases.—In addition to the soil-depleting bases, a soil-conserving base will be established for each farm under the 1937 program. This base will be the number of acres of soil-conserving crops normally grown on the farm.

PAYMENTS

As in the 1936 program, two classes of payments will be made. Diversion payments will be made for shifting land from soil-depleting crops. This payment will be made on an acreage not greater than the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1937. Soil-building payments will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm not later than October 31, 1937.

Diversion Payments.—The rates of payment for diversion and the maximum percentage of the base for which payment will be made are as follows:

(a) Tobacco, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield on an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for the farm.

(b) General soil-depleting crops, an average of \$9 per acre for the United States, varied among farms in accordance with productivity, on an acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base for the farm. However, no farm can earn a payment for diversion from crops in the general soil-depleting base unless they normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm.

Soil-Building Payments.—The approved soil-building practices, which are similar to those for which payments were made under the 1936 program, are:

(a) **Seeding approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses.**—Alfalfa (\$2.50 per acre); red clover, mammoth clover, sericea, bluegrass (\$2); vetch, crimson clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, annual lespedeza, orchard grass, reed canary grass (\$1.50); white clover, redtop, timothy (\$1).

(b) **Green manure and cover crops.**—Plowing or disking under soybeans or cowpeas (\$2 per acre); crimson clover, vetch, small grains, Italian ryegrass, Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, sowed corn (\$1). Soybeans, cowpeas, not grazed or pastured nor grain harvested, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Lespedeza, not grazed or pastured, when all forage is left on the land (\$1). Soybeans, cowpeas, sweet clover, or a combination of small grains and legumes, clipped or disced and left in commercial orchards (\$1.50).

(c) **Mulching orchards.**—Applying 2 to 5 tons mulching material (\$2 per ton).

(d) **Planting forest trees.**—On cropland (\$7.50 per acre); on noncropland (\$5).

(e) **Improving stands of forest trees.**—Upon prior approval by county committee (\$2.50 per acre).

(f) **Ground limestone.**—On cropland or noncrop pasture, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre, or 500 pounds per acre when drilled with a perennial or biennial legume or grass (\$1.50 per ton).

(g) **Superphosphate.**—100 to 500 pounds 20 percent superphosphate, or equivalent, per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or in seeding or maintaining biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$15 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$7.50).

(h) **50 percent muriate of potash with superphosphate.**—30 to 250 pounds per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or on biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$20 per ton); applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$10).

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount which can be earned for carrying out soil-building practices on any farm, as was the case in 1936.

The method of computing the soil-building allowance depends upon whether or not the farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment. Any farm is eligible to earn a diversion payment if it has a tobacco soil-depleting base or if general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. Other farms are not eligible to earn a diversion payment.

A farm having a general soil-depleting base not exceeding 20 acres and having no tobacco soil-depleting base may be classified as not eligible to earn a diversion payment if the operator elects not to make a diversion even though general soil-depleting crops normally are grown substantially in excess of home needs on the farm. This will make it possible for many small farms to obtain a larger soil-building allowance than they could otherwise obtain.

On farms eligible to earn diversion payments.—The soil-building allowance will include \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage for the farm.

On farms not eligible to earn diversion payments.—The allowance will include 75 cents for each acre of crop land, or \$1 for each acre in the minimum soil-conserving acreage for the farm, whichever gives the larger allowance.

In addition, the soil-building allowance for all farms, whether eligible to earn a diversion payment or not, also will include:

One dollar for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937.

One dollar for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936, or \$2 for each acre on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

Twenty-five cents for each acre of good, fenced, noncrop, open pasture, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of the cropland on the farm.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm, regardless of the number of acres in soil-conserving crops, will be \$10, as was the case in 1936. However, for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum soil-building allowance in 1937 will be \$20.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.—A minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops will be required on each farm. This minimum, which is different from the minimum under the 1936 program, will be the soil-conserving base plus the number of acres diverted for payment from soil-depleting bases on the farm in 1937. For each acre by which this requirement is not met there will be deducted \$3 from any payment which otherwise would be made for the farm.

Increases in the Acreage of Soil-Depleting Crops.—If the 1937 acreages of tobacco or general soil-depleting crops on the farm exceed the bases established for these crops, a deduction will be made for each acre of such excess, at a rate corresponding to the rate of payment for diversion from that base. However, no deduction will be made for an increase in the acreage of general soil-depleting crops above the base (1) if the 1937 acreage of these crops on the farm does not exceed home consumption needs, or (2) if such acreage is required to replace a shortage of feed on the farm caused by flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions in 1936 or 1937.

Association Expenses.—Expenses of the County Agricultural Conservation Association will be deducted from payments to producers, as was the case under the 1936 program.

Division of Payments.—Diversion payments will be divided as follows:

Fifteen percent to the producer who furnished the land;

Fifteen percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment;

Seventy percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1937, or the proceeds thereof.

The soil-building payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out will be made to the producer(s) who incurs the expense of carrying out such soil-building practice; when two or more producers incur the expenses the payment will be divided equally among them.

[This leaflet is a summary of ECR Bulletin 101 for West Virginia]